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10/518,369	12/17/2004	Christoph Schwan	740105-108	8185
25570	7590	03/18/2010	EXAMINER	
ROBERTS MLOTKOWSKI SAFRAN & COLE, P.C.			PANTER, BRANON C	
Intellectual Property Department			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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MCLEAN, VA 22102-8064				
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03/18/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/518,369	Applicant(s) SCHWAN, CHRISTOPH
	Examiner BRANON C. PAINTER	Art Unit 3635

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2010.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 9,10,12,13 and 15-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 9,10,12,13 and 15-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 9 is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a. Claim 9, "layer the front." For the purpose of this examination, the examiner presumes this should read "layer on the front."
 - b. Claim 13 appears to be claiming that the reflective layer is of aluminum. It should be clarified that the elements are coated "with a heat reflective layer of aluminum or an aluminum alloy".
 - c. Appropriate correction is required for all preceding objections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

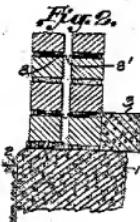
2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 9, 10, 13, and 15-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vatet (2,298,319) in view of Miele et al. (3,999,349) and Riegler (5,529,624).
5. Regarding claims 9 and 17:
 - a. Vatet discloses a wall construction including:
 - i. Rear and front masonry walls (Fig. 2).
 - ii. An air layer formed filling a space extending fully between the front and rear walls (Fig. 2).
 - b. Vatet does not expressly disclose a metal heat reflective layer applied directly on the back side of the front masonry wall.
 - c. Miele discloses front (10, Fig. 4) and rear (16) masonry walls, wherein the front wall has a metal reflective layer provided directly thereon (17).
 - d. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the back side of the front wall of Vatet by bonding a reflective layer of aluminum directly thereon as taught by Miele, in order to provide the system with a vapor barrier (c. 3, 36-37) capable of also insulating the system by reflecting heat radiation.
 - e. Vatet/Miele does not expressly disclose that the air layer is stationary, although Vatet does disclose solid metal crossties (8) which can be assumed to add some limitation to the movement of air therethrough.
 - f. Riegler discloses a cavity masonry wall (2, 5, Fig. 2) with an air space therebetween which is stationary (3; c. 4, 57-59).

g. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the air space of Vatet by providing bars of convection blockers (Fig. 2; c. 4, 57-59) resulting in a "dead" air space of stationary air as taught by Riegler, in order to provide superior insulation to the cavity wall.

h. The examiner further notes Riegler's disclosure that dead air spaces have superior insulative abilities (c. 5, 16-23, Table 1).



Reproduced from Vatet



FIG. 4
Reproduced from Miele

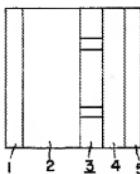


FIG. 2

Reproduced from Riegler

6. Regarding claims 10 and 18, Vatet/Miele/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Vatet further disclosing construction elements of bricks (Fig. 2).
7. Regarding claims 13 and 19, Vatet/Miele/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Miele further disclosing an aluminum reflective layer (17).
8. Regarding claim 15:
 - a. Vatet/Miele/Riegler discloses the claimed invention except for a front masonry wall with a thickness of more than 60mm. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a front brickwork of this thickness, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *MPEP 2144.05*.

9. Regarding claim 16, Vatet/Miele/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Vatet further disclosing a front wall of façade plates (Fig. 2) coated with a reflective layer.
 - a. The examiner notes that the masonry elements of Vatet are considered façade plates, since they form a façade, since bricks are essentially plates, and since the claim provides no further structure precluding such an interpretation.
 - a. The examiner further notes applicant's disclosure that various alternate construction elements could be used as would be appreciated by one skilled in the art and without departing from the scope of the invention (bricks, building blocks, and façade plates are equivalents: claims 10, 18).
10. Regarding claim 20, Vatet/Miele/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Riegler further disclosing an air space subdivided into static air chambers by bars that restrict circulation (Fig. 2) as set forth in the rejection above.
11. Regarding claim 21:
 - a. Vatet/Miele/Riegler discloses the claimed invention except for a front masonry wall with a thickness of more than 60mm. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a front brickwork of this thickness, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art,

discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *MPEP 2144.05*.

12. Claims 9, 10, 12, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vatet (2,298,319) in view of Kotrotsios (6,397,554) and Riegler (5,529,624).

13. Regarding claim 9:

- a. Vatet discloses a wall construction including:
 - i. Rear and front masonry walls (Fig. 2).
 - ii. An air layer formed filling a space extending fully between the front and rear walls (Fig. 2).
- b. Vatet does not expressly disclose a metal heat reflective layer applied directly on the back side of the front masonry wall.
- c. Kotrotsios discloses a cavity wall, wherein the front wall has a reflective layer provided directly thereon (3f, Fig. 12; c. 4, 59-61).
- d. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the back side of the front wall of Vatet by applying a reflective layer directly thereon as taught by Kotrotsios, in order to provide the system with the capability of increased insulation of the system by reflecting heat radiation.

- e. Vatet/Kotrotsios does not expressly disclose that the air layer is stationary, although Vatet does disclose solid metal crossties (8) which can be assumed to add some limitation to the movement of air therethrough.
- f. Riegler discloses a cavity masonry wall (2, 5, Fig. 2) with an air space therebetween which is stationary (3; c. 4, 57-59).
- g. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the air space of Vatet by providing bars of convection blockers (Fig. 2; c. 4, 57-59) resulting in a "dead" air space of stationary air as taught by Riegler, in order to provide superior insulation to the cavity wall.
- h. The examiner further notes Riegler's disclosure that dead air spaces have superior insulative abilities (c. 5, 16-23, Table 1).

14. Regarding claim 10, Vatet/Kotrotsios/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Vatet further disclosing construction elements of bricks (Fig. 2).

15. Regarding claim 12, Vatet/Kotrotsios/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Kotrotsios further disclosing a vapor-deposited reflective layer (3f; c. 4, 59-61).

16. Regarding claim 15:

- a. Vatet/Miele/Riegler discloses the claimed invention except for a front masonry wall with a thickness of more than 60mm. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to use a front brickwork of this thickness, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *MPEP 2144.05*.

17. Regarding claim 16, Vatet/Miele/Riegler as modified above discloses a cavity wall with reflecting layer and stationary air layer, with Vatet further disclosing a front wall of façade plates (Fig. 2) coated with a reflective layer.
 - b. The examiner notes that the masonry elements of Vatet are considered façade plates, since they form a façade, since bricks are essentially plates, and since the claim provides no further structure precluding such an interpretation.
 - a. The examiner further notes applicant's disclosure that various alternate construction elements could be used as would be appreciated by one skilled in the art and without departing from the scope of the invention (bricks, building blocks, and façade plates are equivalents: claims 10, 18).

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments filed 01/07/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
19. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

20. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

21. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRANON C. PAINTER whose telephone number is (571)270-3110. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30AM-5:00PM, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rich Chilcot can be reached on (571) 272-6777. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Branon Painter
Examiner
Art Unit 3633

/Basil Katcheves/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3635